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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1835)

Name of Candidate	KAJOL SINGH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1083896.
Center	ORN	Date	14/8/22.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The withdrawal of general consent to the CBI by certain state governments in India threatens the spirit of cooperative federalism in India. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

भारत में कुछ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सी. बी. आई. से सामान्य सहमति वापस लेना भारत में सहकारी संघवाद की भावना के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Central Bureau of Investigation is the premier investigation agency in the country which derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

CBI needs consent from the states to enquire into cases related to their jurisdiction. Currently, 9 states have withdrawn the general consent, and hence CBI needs to request on case-by-case basis for permission to investigate.

Threat to spirit of cooperative federalism

- Due to different party governments in centre and state, their is an impression that CBI is being used to silence the opposition.

- Creates an environment of mistrust amongst the federal structure.

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- Difficulty to investigate cases that cut across various states and hence leads to delay in delivering justice

- Conflict of CBI with the local police in carrying out the investigation and seen as encroachment.

- Police, law and order are State subjects, hence states see CBI intervention as taking away of autonomy.

SC has remarked about CBI as being a 'caged parrot' due to its lack of independence.

way forward:
- Transparent working mechanism.
- Independent authority to report to.

CBI has served the country well since its inception, but the institution should evolve with time towards greater citizen centricity and transparency.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Stating the sources of finance for local self-governments in India, suggest ways to strengthen their financial position. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासी सरकारों के लिए वित्त के स्रोतों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति को मजबूत करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

The 73rd and 74th amendments created the local self governments in the form of panchayats and urban local bodies for greater decentralization and people's participation.

Sources of finance

1. Centre grant in aids based on the recommendations of finance commission.
2. State grant in aids and devolution of funds based on state finance commission recommendations.
3. Loans from the state governments
4. Own revenue in terms of taxes imposed such as land tax, fair tax etc. (least share).

The finances of the local self governments are not strong due to:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- tied nature of grants
- lack of devolution from states
- unwillingness to impose tax on their own community.

Measures to strengthen finances

- greater devolution of funds by states
- Provide functionaries to collect the taxes
- untied nature of grants to enable greater flexibility to adapt to local needs.
- more functions from the voluntary list to enable space for greater taxation to generate revenue.

People's Plan campaign is a step in the right direction.

Financial independence is important for local self ~~to~~ government bodies to be truly a grass root movement else it will be a rootless endeavour.

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3. Cabinet Committees play an important role in reinstating collective responsibility and principle of homogeneity of the Executive in the Indian Parliamentary system. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में मंत्रिमंडलीय समितियां सामूहिक उत्तरदायित्व और कार्यपालिका की एकरूपता के सिद्धांत को बहाल करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Cabinet Committees are extra constitutional bodies that have been provided for in the Government of India Transaction of Rules, 1961. They have been created to ease the burden on the cabinet.

Reinstating collective Responsibility

- The research and enquiry done by cabinet committee are put to the cabinet and everyone has to agree to them.
- collectively responsible to the lok Sabha (Art 75) for the decisions taken by the cabinet based on committee recommendations / findings.
- Enforces accountability of the executive to the legislature.

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Cabinet committee providing homogeneity of Executive:

- Since the specializations of various ministers vary hence the final decision agreed by everyone provides homogeneity of thought and support of the government.
- Reflects the view of the government on the whole and ministers have to agree to it else they can resign.

Cabinet Committees enable to the ministers to have wider consultations and greater specialization in a given context hence ~~a~~ make them collectively responsible to the legislature in true sense while maintaining homogeneity of opinions.

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4. There is a need to overhaul the public procurement and project management (PPPM) framework of India for faster, efficient and transparent execution of government projects. Comment.

(150 words) 10

सरकारी परियोजनाओं के तीव्र, कुशल और पारदर्शी निष्पादन के लिए भारत के सार्वजनिक खरीद और परियोजना प्रबंधन (PPPM) ढांचे में सुधार की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Public procurement and project management (PPPM) framework means the collection of goods and services by the government and the completion of public projects.

need to overhaul PPPM

- corruption
- middle men
- leakages resulting in lack of resources for public
- lack of transparency
- inefficiency of least cost method in allotment of projects → poor quality of service delivery
- no comprehensive law governing PPPM and multiple agencies involved
  - → increased time resulting in delays
  - → red tapism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures to make PPPM faster, efficient and transparent

→ Digitization of procurement data

→ GPS tracking of procured goods and services to ~~enable~~ prevent leakages.

→ Removing middle men and direct procurement to enable faster process

→ one stop solutions to prevent delays and increase efficiency.

→ Regular disclosure of information, data etc under RTI.

→ Citizen charter should be regularly updated to ensure quality service

→ Robust grievance redressal mechanism.

→ overarching framework to ensure uniformity and accountability.

Public satisfaction is necessary for the ultimate aim of good governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Adequate measures are required to overcome the challenges and vulnerabilities associated with undertaking social accountability initiatives and institutionalising them. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

सामाजिक जवाबदेही पहलों को शुरू करने और उन्हें संस्थागत बनाने से जुड़ी चुनौतियों और कमजोरियों को दूर करने के लिए पर्याप्त उपायों की आवश्यकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Social Accountability is when the members of public, civil society etc do a stock take of the projects, schemes etc that are being given or implemented by the government for the public.

Challenges and Vulnerabilities associated with it:

- unwillingness to reform due to vested interest of the one's executing the projects
- lack of specialization of general public to do it properly
- lack of action taken on the report prepared by the public or civil bodies
- No support from the government for monitoring
- vulnerability of one's doing the accountability due to resistance from powerful sections leading to

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security issues.

- nexus between the one's being audited and the auditor who are generally from the affluent sections.

Measures

- capacity building and training of public to ensure accountability
- institutionalize social accountability to ensure → security of auditors
  → regular debates on reports
  → report on steps taken based on what was reported.

→ Awareness generation in public about their rights and entitlements from the social contract.

→ Robust grievance redressal mechanisms should be in place.

Initiatives such as social impact assessment before the project and social accountability after the start of implementation till the end would provide wholesome accountability & bring up the quality of service delivery.

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6. In view of the recent Parliamentary Standing Committee report, discuss the issues faced by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) and suggest measures that can be adopted to strengthen it. **(150 words) 10**

एक संसदीय स्थायी समिति की हालिया रिपोर्ट को ध्यान में रखते हुए, राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग (NCST) द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए और इसे मजबूत बनाने के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

National commission for Scheduled tribes is a constitutional body that looks after the welfare and rights of the tribal population (8.6%) and ensures their wellbeing

Recent Parliamentary Standing committee on social Justice reported that NCST has been dysfunctional for the past few years.

pending reports before parliament with no debate

no action taken on the recommendation

lack of funds.

Issues faces

lack of functionaries and vacancies due to high qualifications required

pending cases for grievance redressal.

lack of regular meetings of the body.

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Measures to strengthen NCST:

→ filling up of vacancies as soon as possible with the requisite talent pool

→ ensure regular meetings of NCST by keeping regular data and disclosing it on their website with agenda discussed.

→ Greater funds and functionaries with adequate tribal representation at policy level.

→ Report on the recommendations of NCST adopted or rejected to ensure efficiency.

→ Better dispute resolution mechanisms, going towards digital medium to cut costs and increase pace.

NCST serves as a platform for greater discussion about one of the vulnerable sections of the Indian society and hence this needs to be used to the fullest to live upto the tag of welfare state.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. While the Mid-Day Meal scheme was aimed at fulfilling the nutritional needs of students, it is far behind in achieving this objective. Discuss. Also, suggest remedial measures in this context. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि मध्याह्न भोजन योजना का उद्देश्य छात्रों की पोषण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना था, किंतु इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में यह काफी पीछे है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Mid day meal scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme of the Ministry of Education with the aim of increasing enrollment and reducing the dropout rates of the students while attending to their nutritional needs to ensure adequate human capital development.

Issues faced

- lack of funds → low salary for cooks
- inadequate nutrition not balanced diet
- discrimination based on caste lines.
- quality of food not upto the mark. + adulteration
- misappropriation of funds
- regular inspections and checks not done.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Remedial Measures

→ The officers in charge should do regular inspections of the campuses

→ The food should include local ingredients to ensure a balanced diet that suits the children.

→ Demonition of funds to pay the requisite salary for the mosques in the bank accounts to eliminate leakages and mis appropriation

→ quality checks of the food grains being supplied.

→ Diversify the meal by including milk etc.

Midday meal has been successful in reducing the drop out rate from the schools but the shocks due to pandemic and school closure have created a wide gap again which needs to be covered up to reap the demographic dividend.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) remain critical for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this context, discuss the impediments in the fulfilment of SRHR in India. Also, mention the steps that can be taken in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (SDGs) की प्राप्ति के लिए यौन एवं प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य और अधिकार (SRHR) महत्वपूर्ण हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में SRHR की प्राप्ति में आने वाली बाधाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) means the freedom to choose the family size, spacing between children, abortion etc. to ensure better maternal and infant health.

It has direct correlation to SDG3 which deals with health for all and SDG5 which speaks of gender equality since women are a major stakeholder in SRHR.

Impediments in India

→ focused on sterilization rather than other contraceptives which mostly women are subjected to

→ Restricted abortion facilities.

→ patriarchal society which oppresses women and doesnot give them rights over their reproductive capabilities.

→ social stigma attached to talking about it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Childmarriage which leads to greater maternal mortality and weak infants leading to infant mortality

→ Lack of awareness, access to contraceptives.

Steps to be taken

- creating awareness among women about bodily autonomy
- making men equal stake-holders in sterilization and contraceptive use
- destigmatizing reproductive health with the help of civil societies and NGOs
- 3A's of contraceptive
  - ↳ Availability
  - ↳ affordability
  - ↳ Accessibility
- access to family planning facilities.
- Stringent enforcement of laws against child marriage
- sensitization of children and public about gender equality and equal rights

SRHR are a topic that the Indian society needs to be more vocal and accepting about since it impacts half of the population directly (women) and also the future generations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. State the functions of the United Nations Human Rights Council. Also, discuss the issues faced by the Council in the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe. **(150 words) 10**

संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानवाधिकार परिषद के कार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, विश्व भर में मानवाधिकारों को बढ़ावा देने और उनके संरक्षण में परिषद द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए।

United nations Human Rights council (UNHRC) is an inter governmental body that has 47 members and deals with the maintenance of the human rights world over.

functions

- maintains human rights amongst the member nations
- call out for violations
- managing crises due to wars etc that affect the human rights eg:- Myanmar coup
- platform for discussion about human development

Issues faced

→ Closed ballot voting hence ~~question-able~~ countries with questionable human rights records get elected.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- unopposed elections from certain regions implying hegemony due to lack of opposition.
- Prone to politicization of human rights issues and biased voting.
- Reprisal of human rights violators.

Measures

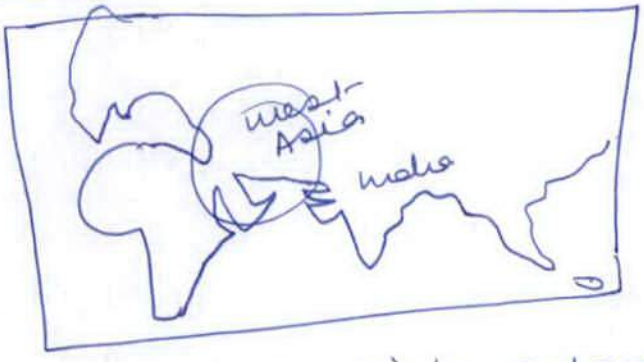
→ open ballot voting for elections.
→ Stock take about the human rights violation with condemning the violators.

The UNHRC is a global body which serves as a platform for the like minded nations to work towards human development and security. However, it faces many internal issues which need to be rectified to ensure proper functioning and achievement of its objectives.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. West Asia is an important strategic region for India with profound geo-political and geo-economic significance. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
अत्यधिक भू-राजनीतिक और भू-आर्थिक महत्व के कारण पश्चिम एशिया भारत के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण रणनीतिक क्षेत्र है। चर्चा कीजिए।

West Asia has had significant cultural and historic ties with India in the past with the silk road which have today developed into multisectoral cooperations.



It is part of India's extended neighbourhood policy.

geopolitical significance

→ looking west policy as it connects to europe

→ Balancing china in Asia eg:- chabar port.

→ Religious connect, cultural soft power.

→ Indian Diaspora in the region.

→ INSTC and Ashgabat Agreement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Geo economic significance

→ Resources
↳ oil imports from the region.

→ Shipping lanes of communication and choke points
eg:- Bab-el-mandab

→ Chabahar port for connectivity to Central Asia bypassing Pakistan

- International north south transport corridor.

- I2U2, involving Israel and UAE from west Asia, also called the west Asian Quad for food security in India.

The significance of west Asia for India derives from the facts of India's belief in a multipolar world where west Asia is balancing the growing significance of Indo pacific region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Disenfranchising prisoners desecrates a cherished value in a democracy i.e. 'right to vote', which should be guarded earnestly. Discuss in the light of The Representation of The People Act, 1951. **(250 words) 15**

कैदियों को मताधिकार से वंचित करना वस्तुतः लोकतंत्र के एक प्रशंसनीय मूल्य, अर्थात् "मतदान के अधिकार" का अपमान करना है, जिसकी गंभीरतापूर्वक रक्षा की जानी चाहिए। लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

The Representation of the People Act 1951, says that a person under trial, in prison or in custody is not entitled to vote.

Reasons

→ when a person commits a crime they lose the right to equality as they are segregated from society

→ Resource are not enough to conduct elections for all in prison to vote.

→ It might affect the purity of the election process

→ It will be ~~the duty of the government~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Arguments against

→ democracy should be representative and participative.

→ Those who don't have a vote don't matter to politicians hence plight of prisons conditions is never improved

→ against reformative justice ~~and eg~~.

- against the idea that after release they will be assimilated in the population

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The undertrials have a right to vote as they are to be treated innocent until proven guilty and hence should not be deprived of the right to vote.

In a piecemeal approach first the undertrials and then the other sections of prisoners can be allowed to vote.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. There are similarities and interactions between the affirmative action adopted by India and USA owing to similar historical injustices faced by their respective vulnerable groups. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत और यू. एस. ए. के सुभेद्य समूहों द्वारा सामना किए गए एकसमान ऐतिहासिक अन्याय के कारण, इनके द्वारा अपनाई गई सकारात्मक कार्रवाई के बीच समानताएं हैं और इनका एक-दूसरे पर प्रभाव पड़ा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Affirmative action is also called positive discrimination which is usually employed to correct the historic wrongs against certain minorities or communities.

Similarities

India	USA
Scheduled castes (explicit)	native americans (implicit)
others - Scheduled tribes, OBC.	Blacks, transgender etc.
quotas in terms of reservation in higher education.	targeted goals to ensure representation in higher education

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Interaction

Indias affirmative action journey started before america and they learned from India which is evident from the use of terms like caste legislations and Boston Brahmins in America while referring to the discriminatory laws.

Though both the countries are trying to do away with the historical wrongs done in the past but there are cases that point to the prevalence of racial discrimination still such as those faced by the people of LGBTQ+ community.

Change has been there but there is scope for more and perhaps the need for more for an equitable society.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Objections to domicile-based reservation in private sector jobs on the grounds of constitutional equality and freedom are misplaced. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

संवैधानिक समानता और स्वतंत्रता के आधार पर निजी क्षेत्रक की नौकरियों में अधिवास आधारित आरक्षण पर आपत्ति अनुचित है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, Haryana government had passed a law for reservation in private sector jobs where the annual salary varies than Rs 30,000/-.

Constitutional position

- Art 15 doesnot bar reservation based on residence but only bars when it is arbitrary, artificial or evasive (Art 14).
- Art 16 does not ensure application of reservation to private companies (DP Joshi case).

~~Art 14.~~

- Art 19 - freedom of movement throughout the nation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

drawbacks

- promotes son of soil ideology
- lack of requisite talent pool in the local area leads to migration of companies
- regional disparities in terms of development
- Stifle labour market

There needs to be a balanced approach and creation of more jobs suited to the geography and human capital of the states to arrest unplanned migration.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. There have been arguments that sedition law is an attack on the very foundation of India's liberal democratic principles, as enshrined in the Constitution. Do you agree? **(250 words) 15**

ऐसा तर्क दिया जाता है कि राजद्रोह कानून भारत के उदार लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों की नींव पर हमला है, जैसा कि संविधान में निहित हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं?

Sedition law has its roots in the colonial times in section 124A of IPC.

It defines sedition as an attempt to spread hatred or topple the democratic government by words, actions etc.

~~It is a non~~

When charged under this offence the person cannot leave the country as passport is taken away and cannot sit for civil services examinations until proved innocent.

Arguments Against

- Draconian law
  even the countries that enacted it (Britain) has done away with it
- used to silent dissent by

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

opposition, students etc.

- loosely defined and hence open to interpretation by executives
- low conviction rate, less than 3%

In the kedar nath judgement the SC had ruled to use it sparingly.

In a recent judgement the SC has ordered abeyance of use of sedition law and directed the central government to reconsider it.

Arguments for

→ maintain the sovereignity and security of the nation

→ anti national elements creating social unrest.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

way forward

→ follow the Kedarnath judgement in spirit.

→ better definition of terms used in the law to reduce ~~to~~ the scope of misinterpretation

→ Alternate mechanisms can be used. eg UAPA.

Sedition law can be refined and used sparingly only when there is absolute proof of attempt to toppling the government.

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15. Despite Government e-Marketplace facing certain challenges, it has brought about a significant improvement in the procurement of goods and services by various government agencies. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

गवर्नमेंट ई-मार्केटप्लेस द्वारा कुछ चुनौतियों का सामना करने के बावजूद, इन्होंने विभिन्न सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Government e Marketplace (GeM) is an online portal for procurement of goods and services by the various ministries and departments of the government

Challenges

- Pending payments ≈ 35%
- use of counterfeit products
- product stability questioned as models like GeM 1.0, GeM 2.0 etc were scrapped
- lack of reach in rural areas
- not used as much as expected ↳ underperformed.
- complex user interface making it difficult and inconvenient to be used.

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Improvements brought by GeM

- elimination of intermediaries and direct contact of sellers with buyers
- Digital hence cost efficient
- Increased Transparency in procurement
- boosted entrepreneurial spirit and created employment
- increased the reach of procurement
- reduced inefficiencies
  - ↳ one umbrella body instead of multiple bodies involved
  - ↳ vendor registration time reduced from 10-15 days to minutes
  - ↳ Product delivery in 10-15 days from earlier 15-30 days.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

GeM is an ~~ist~~ instance of e-governance which is also part of the good governance as it is transparent, citizen centric, accountable, efficient, timely etc.

However, adequate grievance redressal mechanism particularly related to the payment of dues should be put in place to enhance the adoption rate of the platform by vendors.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. A reformed system of recruitment, training and evaluation needs to be put in place to take forward the development of a highly efficient and accountable civil service. Discuss in the context of India. **(250 words) 15**

अत्यधिक कुशल और जवाबदेह सिविल सेवा के विकास को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए भर्ती, प्रशिक्षण और मूल्यांकन की एक संशोधित प्रणाली लागू करने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The civil services serve as the steel frame of the Indian administration and are permanent executives who keep the country running.

post-independence → parental nature of civil services

1991 → developmental nature of civil services → now facilitator role.

Issues with civil services:

- too large bureaucracy → delays, → multiple clearances
- generalist
- aged based hierarchy
- Red tapism.
- security of tenure → no room for innovation.
- lack of incentive or disincentives based on performance
- role of caste, religion etc in transfer, postings.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reforms required.

Recruitment

→ ~~Remo~~ Reduce the weightage of interviews.

→ Specialization for certain posts.

→ Reduce the size of bureaucracy.

~~→ Stan~~

Training

- mid ~~year~~ career training to enable the decision of which department the person should be deployed in (2nd ARC)

→ adaptation to new and emerging technologies

→ Redirect training to job based outcomes with specialization

Steps taken: Mission Karmyogi

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Evaluation

→ Digital evaluation ~~eg~~ submission
eg:- sparrow.

→ Multi stakeholder evaluations

→ Incentives based on performance (2nd ARC)

→ Develop benchmarks to assess officials

→ Terminate service of those that have consistently underperformed.

Civil services need to maintain the high standard required to provide the public service hence need to evolve with time to meet the current ethos. Mission Karmyogi is a step in the right direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Despite initiatives taken by the Indian government to achieve critical goals in the education sector, major interventions are required to tackle learning poverty as well as the persisting inequalities. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई पहलों के बावजूद, लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता) के साथ-साथ विद्यमान असमानताओं से निपटने के लिए बड़े हस्तक्षेपों की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian government has made right to education a fundamental right with the 86th amendment to the constitution, recognizing its importance and has taken various steps such as:-

- Sarva Shiksha abhiyan
- Mid day meal
- Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, etc

Despite these, learning poverty, (which is the inability to read and comprehend an age appropriate passage by age 10) and various other inequalities still persist.

According to world bank, learning poverty in India has increased to 70% post pandemic which was at 53% prior to it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Causes of learning poverty & inequalities

- poorly structured curriculum and reading material
- focus on rote learning
- lacking infrastructure
- untrained teachers and absenteeism
- ~~no~~ girl child discriminated against
- caste based discriminations in education
  eg:- SC children made to sit on floor

Achievements

- universal enrolment at primary level
- dropout rate reduced to 1.5%
- only 3.5 lakh students out of school in 6-14 age group.
- 97.5% schools have drinking water facility
  95% have functional toilet facilities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

way forward

→ Teacher training.

→ infrastructural support
eg:- less than 40% schools have working computers

→ connect vocational education with normal curriculum to ensure adequate human capital development.

→ New education Policy

→ NIPUN Bharat Scheme.

It is imperative to invest in the school education of children. China and South Korea did it in the later half of 20th century and both the countries benefitted immensely from the improved human capital and work culture.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. In light of the burgeoning burden of both communicable and non-communicable diseases, there is a need to revamp the public health surveillance system in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

संचारी और गैर-संचारी दोनों प्रकार के रोगों के बढ़ते बोझ के आलोक में, भारत में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य निगरानी प्रणाली में सुधार की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Post independence the health system in India was very poor and due to wide spread of communicable diseases, the focus has been on the surveillance of these in India majorly seen as the Integrated Disease Surveillance programme.

However, the share of non communicable diseases in the cause of mortality has increased to 65% in 2019 and hence there is a need to revamp the public health surveillance system in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Why the need to revamp?

- fragmented surveillance → different agencies for different diseases
- poor quality of data
- multiple bodies involved
- low participation of private sector when they handle more than 60% of both out patient and in patients in India.
- not a common database for the collected data to aid policy formulation
- lack of trained professionals.

Measures

→ Standardization of the data collected so that it can be utilized by researchers and policy formulators

→ Digitization of health records with the help of unique health ID (UHID) to enable interoperability.

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→ Release of data by the private sector participants in health care to ensure a more wholesome picture of the Indian health scenario.

→ Capability and human resource development to ensure better quality collection of data.

→ Monitoring of social media as a means to identify and locate spread of diseases in communities at local level.

With the advent of digital age it is important that the healthcare surveillance also develops so that it can encompass all the stake holders and hence become more efficient.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The repercussions of the ongoing economic crisis in Sri Lanka extend beyond its borders. Discuss with specific reference to India. Also, mention the steps that India has taken to assist Sri Lanka tide over the crisis.

(250 words) 15

श्रीलंका में जारी आर्थिक संकट का प्रभाव उसकी सीमाओं से परे भी पड़ रहा है। भारत के विशिष्ट संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए जो भारत ने इस संकट से निपटने में श्रीलंका की सहायता के लिए उठाए हैं।

Sri lanka has been undergoing an unprecedented crisis which has impacted the whole world including India.

Reasons for crisis

- balance of trade disrupted
- economy dependent on trade → covid 19 disrupted it
- Sudden shift to organic food; banning fertilisers → food insecurity.
- import dependence for basic amenities.
- China's debt trap → failure to pay installment

The debt to GDP ratio was over 100% for Sri lanka. This has also led to social unrest, protests and storming of the presidential building; fall of the government etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

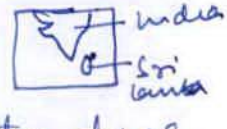
Impact of crisis on India

① China issue

China has already taken over the hambantota port of Sri lanka due to inability of debt repayment.

China may end up taking over more infrastructure as collateral which is a security concern for India

As can be seen with recent Chinese Research ships in Sri lanka which could spy on India's southern peninsula which has a lot of nuclear plants.



② Influx of illegal migrants due to disters

3) May lead to resurgence of tamil issue.

4) Sri lanka was an import destination for Indian goods hence reduced Exports

5) Threat to passage of Indian imports and exports across Sri lanka.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken by India

- $1.5 bn line of credit (two)
- $400 mn currency swap deal
- $500 mn deferred loan repayment
- provision of basic amenities like food, grains, petrol etc.
- India being the pharmacy of the world has supplied essential drugs and medical equipments.
- Urea was supplied to resolve the food security issue.

India's belief in Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam meaning the whole world is a family is the guiding light for it to provide assistance to its neighbours in the times of need which India has done time and again.

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20. India is a reliable partner in the Indian Ocean Region and can take on the role of being the net security provider in the region. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में एक विश्वसनीय भागीदार है और इस क्षेत्र में निवल सुरक्षा प्रदाता होने की भूमिका निभा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

~~India has been part of various organisations for the Indian Ocean region such as~~

Indian Ocean region comprises of the littoral states of the Indian Ocean ~~such as in~~ covering the continents of Africa, Asia and Australia

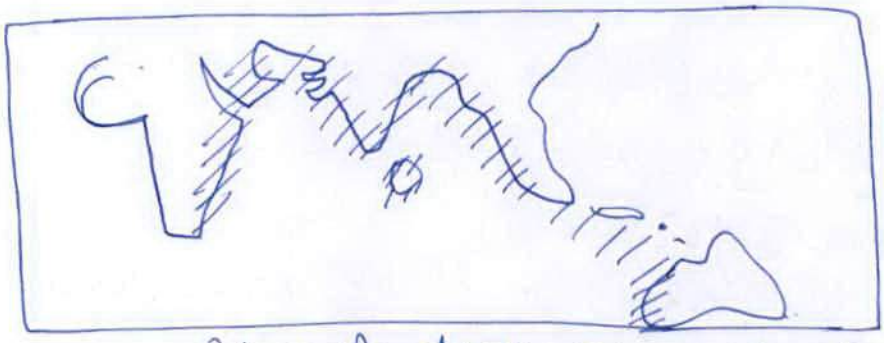

Fig: Indian ocean region.

It represents nearly 50% of the world population and has major trade lanes and sea lines of communication passing through with numerous chokepoints such as bab-el-mandab etc.

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India as a reliable partner in IOR

→ Humanitarian aid provider
eg:- Mauritius in 2014 (water).
Tsunami, 2004.

→ Covid 19 vaccine supply to the neighbourhood

→ line of credit for high impact development projects in the countries of IOR

→ part of multilateral institutions like Indian ocean rim association, Indian ocean naval symposium etc

→ rule based order promoter in the region.

→ SAGAR policy.

India as a net security provider

→ action against piracy by regular patrolling of ships.

→ free trade in the region by not encroaching on sovereignity.

→ aid to nations
eg:- Maldives operation cactus.

→ assistance during natural disasters such as cyclones which are

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

rampant in the region.

→ naval exercises with other member nations such as SLINEX.

→ Early warning system for the Indian ocean region in the aftermath of the tsunami in 2004.

India has time and again proved itself as a reliable partner in the Indian ocean region more so with the repurcussion of china's debt trap policy and aggressive militarisation with the string of pearls policy.

However, India needs to balance its approach while maintaing and respecting the sovereignity of the nations so as not to give off the big brother image.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

Name of Candidate	KAJOL SINGH.		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	1083896.
Center	ORN	Date	28 June.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The Cholas are inextricably linked with the zenith of Dravidian art and architecture. Comment. **(150 words) 10**
चोल द्रविड़ कला और स्थापत्य की पराकाष्ठा से अनन्य रूप से संबद्ध हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Dravidian art and architecture began with the Pallavas where it progressed from
rock cut → monolithic → structural temples

However, it reached its zenith during the period of cholas which ruled from 9th – 11th Century.

Features

- Magnanimous Vimans
- Ardhamandap, maha mandap and nandi mandap around the garbagriha
- Huge walls surrounding the temples
- Tall gopurams higher than any seen before.
- Intricate carvings of stucco on the Vimana of the temples.
- There were paintings on the walls of the temples.

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→ Even the chola Sculpture were very famous particularly those of Natraj made out of bronze

The contribution of cholas in the field of Dravidian art and Architecture is by no means miniscule. If anything they have left an unerasable mark on the history of India.

It is in light of these that the chola group of temple including the likes of Rudreshwara temple have been included in the list of UNESCO world heritage sites

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Among the major legacies of the Indian freedom movement, civil liberties formed an important one. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**
भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की प्रमुख विरासतों में, नागरिक स्वतंत्रता ने एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Struggle for Independence in India span over many years hence it was inevitable to leave a rich legacy behind with components like equality, upliftment, Secularism, civil liberties etc.

Civil liberties

- Freedom of Press
From the time of Raja Ram Mohan Roy there have been agitations for freedom of press.

- Right to vote
There was demand for universal franchise in India long before it was a reality in Britain.

- Fundamental and human rights as enumerated by the Nehru report

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- women empowerment as was evident from Sarojini Naidu demanding for women the right to vote for equality

- Education
from the time of moderates to the extremist the demand for greater investment in education was constant.

- Right to Development
The national development commission was established and demands from the Indian working class.
eg:- Bombay Plan.

The struggle for Independence was not unidimensional focusing only on one aspect of breaking away from the British but was a wholesome endeavour which tried to be inclusive in all aspects.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The Berlin Conference of 1884-85 in many ways set the ground for the scramble in Africa. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

1884-85 के बर्लिन सम्मेलन ने विभिन्न प्रकार से अफ्रीका में विभाजन का आधार तैयार किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Nothing operates in silos and every action has repurcussion which may not be evident now but in future. Similar was the case with the Berlin Conference of 1884-85 which set the stage for the Scramble in Africa.

It was a result of the annex-ation of Congo by king Leopold of Belgium and also the desire of other European powers to have colonies in Africa.

Major outcomes

- Niger valley was divided between France (N) and Britain (S)
- Right to navigation in the valley
- Congo was under king Leopold but it was open to investment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- The colonizers were to look into the development of Africa within their respective sphere of influence.
- A commission was formed to ensure that the guidelines were followed.
- A network was developed that would enable the distribution of territories amongst the European powers.

With the increasing slave trade and the demand for resource in the background of emerging production in ~~the~~ Europe, the European powers wanted more and using the Berlin committee distribution scrambled ~~the~~ for the remaining territories in Africa.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. What is a cloudburst and what are its effects? Why are they more frequent in the Himalayan region? **(150 words) 10**
बादल फटना क्या है और इसके क्या प्रभाव हैं? हिमालयी क्षेत्र में इनकी आवृत्ति अधिक क्यों है?

A cloudburst happens when there is sudden precipitation of 100 mm atleast in a short period of time over a small area

As per the reports by IPCC, the events of cloud burst are bound to increase and intensify with the climate change.

Effects

- flash floods
- Soil erosion
- loss of life eg:- Kedarnath
- loss of property due to landslides
- urban floods.
- distruction of infrastructure such as power lines etc.
- loss of livelihood
- Ecological damage.

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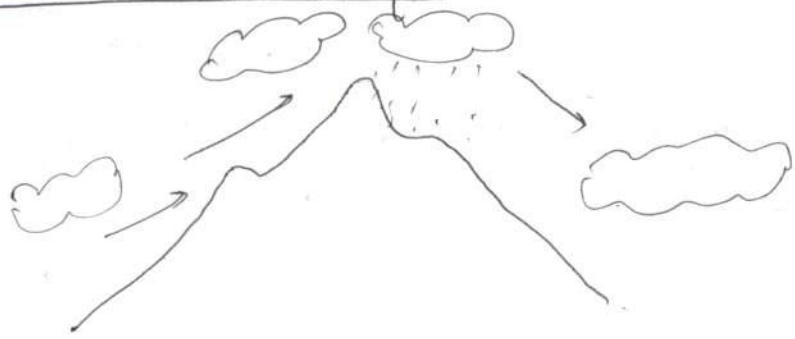
In India, the events of cloud burst are more frequent in the Himalayas because:



① Orogenic nature of rainfall
As the water vapour rises and the temp decrease there is saturation and hence rains

② Climate change
warmer temperature over the Himalayas allow air to carry more moisture increasing the intensity of cloud burst

Cloud bursts are one of the many natural disasters but its impact has multiplied due to climate change. There is a need to focus on an integrated approach to manage this along with awareness generation and early warning systems.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Despite its potential, there are several challenges in the implementation of the Ken-Betwa Link Project. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना की क्षमता के बावजूद, इसके कार्यान्वयन में अनेक चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Ken Betwa link project spanning over the states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh is one of the links identified under the National Perspective Plan.

It aims to take excess water from ken and supply it to Betwa to provide water security to the region of Bundelkhand.

Potential

- Ground water recharge
- Ecological restoration
- Drinking water security in Bundelkhand
- water during winter months (Rabi)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Control farmer suicide due to increased production.

Challenges

- Ken is at a lower level than Betwa, ~~but~~ lifting of water before supply is expensive.
- Submergence of the Panna tiger Reserve.
- Disturbance in the pattern of life of gharials and other species.
- habitat fragmentation
- loss of biodiversity.

There is need to reconsider the social and ecological impact of the project and if possible to solve the issues of Bundelkhand, nature based solutions should be explored.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Identify the issues related to production and supply of coal in India. How can these issues be addressed? **(150 words) 10**
भारत में कोयले के उत्पादन और आपूर्ति से संबंधित मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है?

Coal is important for the energy security of India to which India is the 2nd largest importer of coal despite having 4th largest reserves.

Issues

⇒ Production

↳ Quality: most of the coal is of non coking grade and has excess of ash and sulphur content.

↳ distribution: located mostly on the eastern side of the Peninsula which accounts for more than 60% of the production

↳ Outdated technology for extraction of coal and dangerous means such as trat hole mining are being used.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Monopoly of PSU until recently.

↳ Delay in environmental clearance and allocation of blocks ~~mines~~ for exploration is replete with corruption.

⇒ Supply

↳ Expensive to transport from source to market

↳ mostly transported on railways which has delays

Way forward / Steps taken

- competitive bidding for coal blocks
- allow to sell excess coal in market
- Single window clearance.
- timely social Impact Assessment to look for alternatives

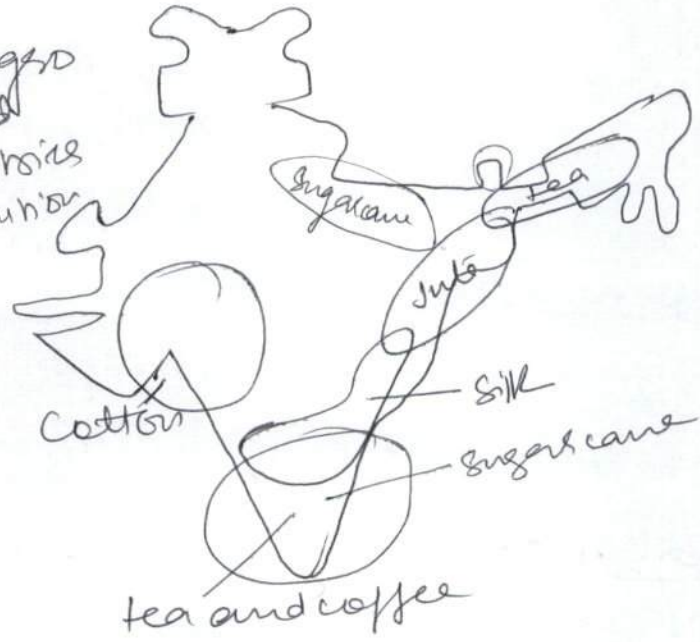
The government has taken steps to solve the issues of coal production and supply in light of energy crisis but implementation must be strong.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Present the geographical distribution of agro-based industries in India and discuss the challenges faced by them. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण को प्रस्तुत कीजिए और उनके समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India has diversity in the geographical context and hence can support a range of industries based on agriculture which employ a large section of the population.

Fig: Agro based industries distribution



Cotton in the black soil regions of the peninsula
Jute on the easter side mostly in the state of west Bengal
Sugarcane in UP, TN etc.
Tea in north east and the southern Peninsula.

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Coffee in south India in states of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu which is mainly exported.

Silk in TN, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa etc which have respective GI Tags.

Issues

- Small Scale of production and lack of capital
- unable to access infrastructure for efficiency
- Digital divide leading to loss of market reach.
- Lack of awareness about the outreach programs of government
- Seasonal nature of production

Way forward

- Promoting self help groups to enable access to capital and hence modernisation of production line
- FPOs.
- Awareness campaigns
- Digital empowerment eg:- Bharat net.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty and inequality in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
जाति व्यवस्था भारत में निर्धनता और असमानता के प्रमुख चालकों में से एक बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए।

The caste system is unique to India and has a left a mark on our history and culture which cannot be unseen.

It may be pointed out that as per the recent multidimensional poverty index 5/6 multidimensionally poor people in India are from the lower caste.

Caste & Poverty & Inequality

- historically the upper castes were land owners which has persisted.
- caste based jobs still exist such as manual scavenging

lower caste → low skill development → low paying jobs → poverty → inequality → lower caste

- lack of education and access to human development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Due to not having land, they have lack of access to financial capital.
- Caste based discrimination is still prevalent which opens up many ways for unequal treatment
- lower castes usually work in the informal sector with low paying jobs and hence are trapped in a poverty cycle.

Steps taken

- Art 17
- Reservation in educational institutes and jobs
- Prevention of Atrocities Act.

Certain steps have been taken by the government to limit the impact of caste on the development of an individual, however, the effectiveness can be questioned as there are many cases of caste based violence still in existence.

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9. Discuss the issues faced by domestic workers in India. Also suggest measures that can be taken to empower them. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में घरेलू कामगारों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन्हें सशक्त बनाने हेतु किये जा सकने वाले उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Domestic workers work in the informal sector and the unorganized sector of the economy. India has a considerable population of domestic workers as has been pointed out by ILO.

Issues

→ lack of job security
→ no standard for minimum wage
→ bad working conditions
→ long working hours
→ not in the social security net of the government.
- forced migration.
- unorganized.
- child labour is prevalent
- mostly women earn way less than men. (wage gap)
- lack of data about them.

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Measures

→ Organization and union formation.

→ Convention 189 needs to be ratified.

→ Sensitization of employers.

→ learn from best practices around the world such as Hong Kong and phillipines.

- Setting up of minimum wage standards.

→ awareness generation about their rights

→ rehabilitation of child labours and access to education.

The step to create a dashboard of informal sector workers is a step in the right direction but more specific interventions for the domestic workers are needed as they form a major chunk of the workforce in India. India being a welfare state should not be on the backfoot in this matter.

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10. Given the deeply gendered impact of population control measures, examine the need to rethink the current approach of population control measures in India. **(150 words) 10**

जनसंख्या नियंत्रण संबंधी उपायों के गहन लैंगिक प्रभाव को देखते हुए, भारत में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण उपायों के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

India was one of the first nations to adopt a population control policy. and rightly so as was the need of the time.

However, there have been gender disparities in the impact of population control measures, such as:

- The burden of using birth control is mostly on the females.
- As per NFHS 5 data, more than 50% of the sterilization were in females.
- Due to the wish for a male child the 'missing women' have increased due to illegal abortion which also puts the life and health of mother in danger.
- abandoning of wives and mostly girl child have increased.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- lack of access to contraceptives and family planning measures.

Changes required

- Men have to take equal part in the population control and should go for vasectomy
- change in mindset towards the girl child
- Bodily autonomy of the women should be respected and abortion should be reconsidered for legalising.
- Increased access to contraceptive and family planning counselling.
- Focus on human development rather than coerced population control.

As per recent estimates the Total fertility rate of India is at 2.0, which is below the replacement level hence now is the time for human development to utilize the demographic dividend.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Examine the impact of the Sramana tradition on the Vedic religion and its relation with the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects.

(250 words) 15

श्रमण परंपरा के वैदिक धर्म पर प्रभाव और जैन, बौद्ध तथा आजीवक संप्रदायों के उद्भव के साथ इसके संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Sramana tradition was an anti vedic tradition that develop-ed alongside the vedic school of thought and more so as a reaction to it.

Impact on vedic religion

- did not discriminate on the basis of birth
- used local language of the people
- enable people to change their social standing
- Simplified the concept of birth which had been made complex by rituals and sacrifices in the vedic religion.
- against sacrifices which was prevalent in vedic religion and was a cause of loss of capital to the masses.
- meditation focused.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Shramana tradition

- Jainism
- Buddhism
- Ajivika

Ajivika sect was based on the concept of niyati and was deterministic in nature.

Jainism emerged before buddhism and they were ascetics who renounced the world to attain nirvana and practised it on an extreme scale. used Pali.

Jainism

- Right faith
- Right conduct
  - no stealing
  - non violence
  - donot covet property
  - no lies
  - brahmacharya
- Right knowledge

It was a way of life. Did not believe in God and attaining salvation was the goal via extreme penance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Buddhism did not deal with the metaphysical and focused on the individual. 4 truths
- world is full of suffering
- causes of suffering: desire
- remove desire to remove suffering
- 8 fold path.

focused on middle path.

Both Jainism and Buddhism were started by Kshatriyas of the varna system as a reaction to the Brahmana orthodoxy and domination in vedic religion.

They accepted all the people of the society and hence were very popular at a time when the people were tired of the rituals and sacrifices and confused by the upanishads which were too complex to understand.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Shed light on the use of symbols and symbolic language by Mahatma Gandhi for both, integrating masses into the National Movement and against social evils. **(250 words) 15**

महात्मा गांधी द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में जनता को लामबद्ध करने हेतु और सामाजिक बुराइयों के विरुद्ध, दोनों के लिए किए गए प्रतीकों और प्रतीकात्मक भाषा के उपयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The Gandhian era of the freedom struggle is markedly different from the others due to the involvement of the masses on a magnificent scale.

He did not work only for freedom but also against social evils such as inequality, poverty, caste oppression etc and for this he used various symbols to integrate the masses.

(1) Salt

It is one thing that every Indian used and by taxing salt production the British were impacting each and every individual. Thus Gandhi ji, chose it to be the symbol of civil disobedience movement to make it a people's movement

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(d) Attire

Gandhiji never wore the western attire with the masses to project that he's one of them and propagate unity

(3) Charkha and Khadi are symbols of self sufficiency (Atmanirbhar) and these were part of the times when no major movement were taking place.

6) local languages were propagated and used by the congress provincial committees on his recommendation to his make the people more

7) fasts as the non violent means to register a protest. along with walking etc

8) Satyagraha as his means of attaining independence so that all the sections of the society can participate.

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9) He used himself as a symbol. to be the guide of the thousands who looked up to him. He used this to get rid of caste discrimination by eating food cooked by them and sitting among the ~~dalits~~ depressed classes.

Gandhiji was an ardent believer in the principles the means should not be compromised for ends which was evident from the Chauri Chaura incident which symbolised the primacy of non violence in the freedom struggle.

Mahatma Gandhi's life as well as him as an individual ~~are a~~ symbol in themselves which can be looked upto. ~~As per the~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Giving a brief overview of the three Carnatic Wars, discuss the factors that led to the success of the British against the French in the struggle for control over India. **(250 words) 15**

तीन कर्नाटक युद्धों का संक्षिप्त विवरण देते हुए, उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण भारत पर नियंत्रण के लिए संघर्ष में फ्रांसीसियों के विरुद्ध अंग्रेजों को सफलता प्राप्त हुई।

The carnatic wars were a series of wars between the English and the French which decided who was to be the major power in India.

1st Carnatic war

war in Europe between the English and the French which was brought to India when the English captured some French ships in Arabian Sea and Dupleix took offence. It ended with Treaty of Axis la chapelle.

2nd Carnatic war

Involvement of European powers in succession to hyderabad where two parties were supported by French and the other two by English. Eventually French were defeated and Muhammad Ali succeded to throne of Hyderabad. Dupleix resigned after treaty of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Pondicherry.

3rd Carnatic war

The six year war in Europe was the cause which was ended with Treaty of Paris.

The Battle of Wandiwash in 1760 was a deciding defeat for the French in India and after this war the French colonies were limited to Pondicherry and they left India to found in Indonesia.

Factors that led to the success of the British against the French in India

1. Border issues at home country for French from which Britain was free.
2. Able commanders and continuous leadership for English which the French lacked.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Better navy of English.

4) The control over the French company by the state was immense whereas the East India company being a private body had a free hand to manage their affairs

5) The English were able to get capital and resources from Bengal whereas the French had limited territorial control which did not give enough revenue.

After the close of the Carnatic wars it was decided that the English were to be supreme imperial power in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Provide an account of the issues that led to a crisis in Punjab in the 1980s. Also, discuss the roadmap to peace that was eventually adopted.

(250 words) 15

1980 के दशक में पंजाब में संकट उत्पन्न करने वाले मुद्दों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, शांति स्थापना की उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए जिसे अंततः अपनाया गया था।

An extreme form of regionalism which manifested itself in the form of a Secessionist movement was the cause of crises in Punjab in 1980s.

Causes

- Population composition of the state after partition.
- Taking away of Haryana and Himachal pradesh changed the demography
- Demand for Sikh place were there but they became violent and demanded Khalistan

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- water sharing between the States.

The Khalistani movement emerged as a terrorist outfit who made the Golden temple as their base and operation Blue star was launched to control the situation.

In the process the religious peace was damaged as a result of which the then Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi was assassinated.

To ensure peace then, Rajiv Gandhi signed an agreement with the head of the organization stating
- return of chandigarh to punjab
- repeal of AFSPA
- compensation to those that were impacted.
- Resolution of water sharing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

disputes between the states.

The peace was not immediate and the violence continued but with sustained efforts from the military, the situation was able to stabilise after years.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Give a brief account of the distribution of installed capacity of solar power in India. Highlighting the challenges in proper utilisation of solar energy, mention the steps taken by the government to promote it in India. **(250words) 15**

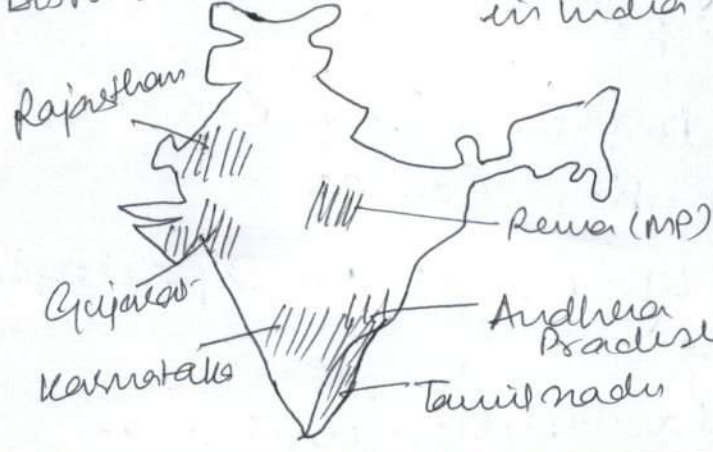
भारत में सौर ऊर्जा की संस्थापित क्षमता के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। सौर ऊर्जा के उचित उपयोग में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसे बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

India lies in the tropical and sub tropical region and hence has ample capacity for solar power installation.

India has set a target for 500GW of renewable energy by 2030 of which 300GW is expected to come from solar.

India contributes about 6.5% to the total global installed capacity of solar power

Fig: Distribution of installed solar capacity in India



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There are plans to set up large solar farms in the ladakh region as well.

Mostly western and southern region of India have the major solar capacity installations with the addition of Rewa in Madhya Pradesh. Ladakh region is a prospective site.

Challenges

- The Photovoltaic cell modules are mostly imported hence burden of on exchequer.
- Lack of availability 24 X 7 of solar power
- large transmission and distribution losses
- End of life PV cell, no capacity to recycle.
- Use up land when its scarce

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- lack of skilled technicians for timely maintenance

Steps taken to promote solar power in India:

- PM KUSUM.
  - ↳ stand alone } solar pumps.
  - ↳ grid connected }
- One world, One sun, One grid initiative
- National solar mission
- Make in India
- Atal Jyoti Yojana for solar powered street lights.
- Incentives for roof top solar in houses & institutions.
- RPOs

India has recently added to its solar power capacity and is on the way to achieve the targets set by it for itself.

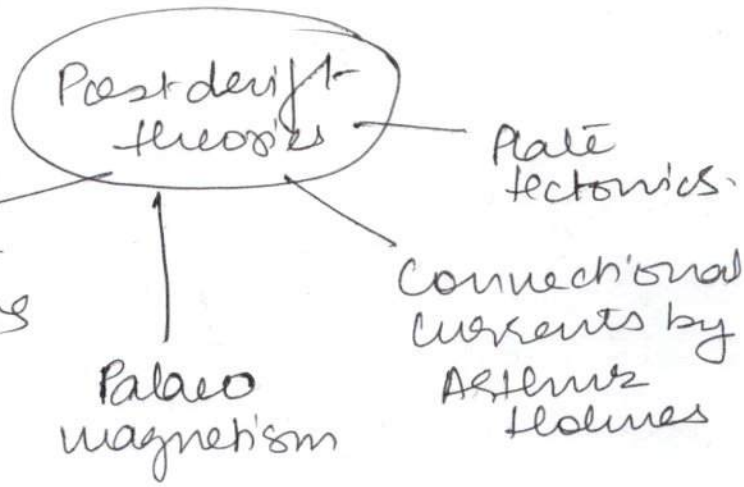
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Post-drift theories based on ocean floor mapping provided new dimensions to the study of distribution of oceans and continents. Elaborate.

(250 words) 15

महासागरीय-अधस्तल के मानचित्रण पर आधारित उत्तरवर्ती प्रवाह सिद्धांत ने महासागरों और महाद्वीपों के वितरण के अध्ययन को नए आयाम प्रदान किए हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The continental Drift theory was proposed by Alfred wegner who provide ample evidence to support it but could not explain the cause of the movement which was his major criticism.



The three contributions of sea floor spreading convectional current and paleo magnetic evidence supported the Plate tectonics theory.

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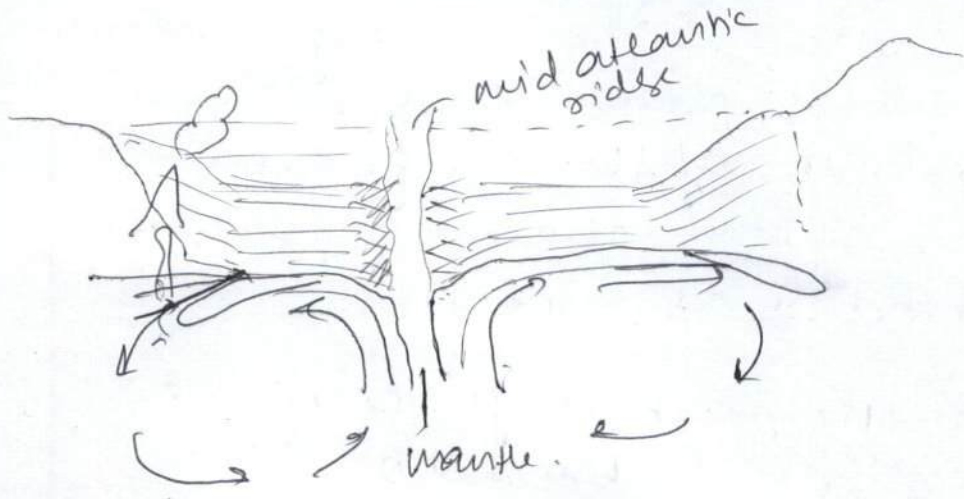

convectional current

Fig:- sea floor spreading

Sea floor spreading maintained that the crust formed was equivalent to crust consumed which was proved by study that sediments got thicker away from mid ~~atlantic~~ Oceanic ridge.

convectional current provided that magma comes up from the ridges and solidifies, pushing the crust away from the ridge which the downward current pulls downs and is consumed forming volcanoes & mountains.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

There were similar layers of rocks having magnetic properties along the two sides of the ridges which showed the changing polarity and acted as a fossil.

Thus the post drift theories which were based on the ocean floor mapping provided a new perspective to the distribution of continents and oceans as the plates tectonic theory. It divides earth into 7 major and some minor plates.

The fact that there are mid oceanic ridges in all the ocean and not just the atlantic is a testament to it.

It also explained the volcanoes (mostly) and the earthquake belts of the world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Explain the phenomenon of heat waves. Also, enumerate the conditions favourable for the development of heat waves in India and their associated health impacts. **(250 words) 15**

हीट वेव्स की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में हीट वेव्स के विकास के लिए अनुकूल परिस्थितियों और उनसे संबद्ध स्वास्थ्य प्रभावों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Heat waves are conditions when the temperatures are higher than expected for a period of five days or more.

It has been predicted that with global warming the general temperature of the earth is rising and the events of heat waves are to intensity more and be more frequent with the climate change eg:- USA.

Heat waves are formed by what is termed as a heat dome effect where due to high pressure the air subsidies and cannot escape.

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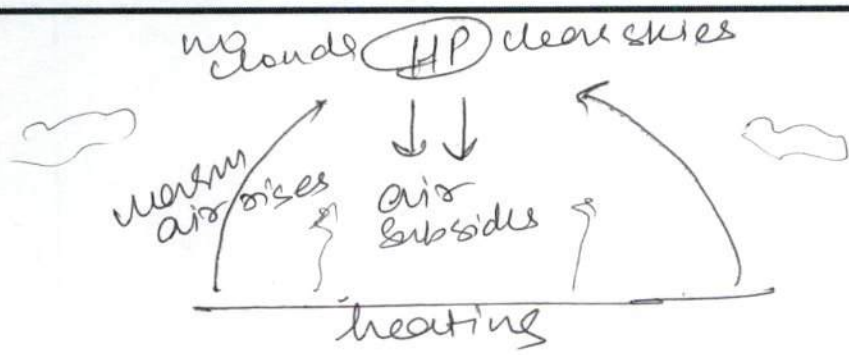
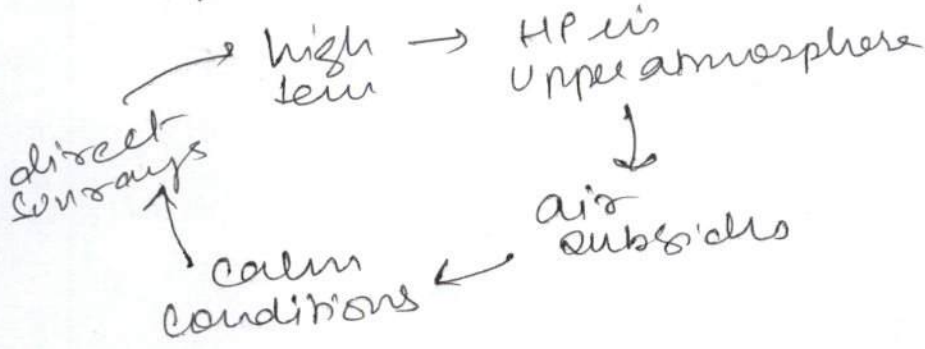


Conditions favourable for the development of heat waves in India

① Tropical and subtropical countries.

② High pressure in the upper atmosphere

③ Clear skies, hence direct rays of sun leading to a feedback loop



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Health impacts of heat waves

- heat stroke.
- dehydration, weakness.
- Increased cardiovascular sticks.
- Increased ozone and hence increased pollution harming the lungs as well.
- low productivity.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Providing an account of distribution of rainforests across the world, mention their key characteristics. Also highlight the threats that are being faced by tropical rainforests. **(250 words) 15**

विश्व भर में वर्षावनों के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, उनकी प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, उष्णकटिबंधीय वर्षावनों द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे खतरों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Rainforests are the most rich in biodiversity on land and are a source of carbon sequestration.

//// - Tropical rainforest
||| - Temperate rainforest

Fig:- Distribution of rainforest

Rainforest
Tropical — Temperate

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Characteristics

- Dense vegetation
- layers - emergent
  - main canopy
  - undergrowth
  - ground level.
- heavy Rainfall >200 cm
- high temperature 20-25°c.
- non-fertile soil due to leaching and erosion
- mixed vegetation, no stands of one species as tropical rain forest
- host of rich biodiversity
- ;

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Threats faced by tropical rainforest

- Lumbering eg:- Teak, Sal.
- Animal ranches
- Slash and burn agriculture
- Climate change → forest fires
  - ↓ increasing temperature
  - ↘ changed rainfall patterns and magnitude
- Clearing of forest for development activities
- clearing of forest for agriculture to provide food security.

There needs to be a balance between the needs of the humans and what nature can provide. Focus should be on Sustainable consumption and Production to ensure the survival of humans.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Indian cities are not only mimicking the social and cultural structures of inequality and exclusion found in rural areas but are also creating fault lines for future conflicts. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय शहर न केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली असमानता और बहिष्करण की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संरचनाओं की नकल कर रहे हैं, बल्कि भविष्य के संघर्षों के लिए दोषपूर्ण स्थिति का भी निर्माण कर रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Indian cities are by no means homogenous and with this hetrogenity there comes its own set of problems and benefits.

How cities are mimicking the social and cultural structure of inequality & exclusion in rural areas?

→ caste based marriages
→ caste based occupation
→ wage gap for men and women
→ women migrating for marriages.
→ sexual assault on women in public spaces

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Religion based violence
- caste atrocities.
- Ghettoization
- rise of crime due to overpopulation and unemployment.
- marginalization of women and children who mostly work in informal sectors
- lower castes in low paying jobs due to lack of skill.

How fault lines for future conflict are created?

→ Sons of soil doctrine. violence against migrants from Bihar and UP in Maharashtra.

→ Gender based violence

→ Glass ceiling ~~for~~.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Regionalization tendencies within the cities.

There is a need to work on the mindset of the people and identify the larger problems such as unemployment which causes migration rather than having bandaid solutions.

upgrading the skills of the citizen is an utmost necessity to ensure that the social status of people changes and education is necessary to increase their understanding of situations and sensitivity to issues.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Examine the multi-dimensional impact of globalisation on tribal development in India. **(250 words) 15**
भारत में जनजातीय विकास पर वैश्वीकरण के बहुआयामी प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation is the process of increasing interconnectedness and interaction between the countries by movement of capitals, goods and services

Globalisation has a social, cultural and ideological aspect to it as well.

The tribal population that forms nearly 8.6% of the Indian population has not remained unaffected by the onslaught of globalisation.

- Negative impact

~ Alienation from the land due to forced removal to make space for multi-national companies in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the name of development
eg:- Vedanta Lopper case.

- They lose their customary rights on land due to lack of documentation.
- Illiteracy has created a divide and they cannot stand for their rights
- Most minerals are in tribal belts, hence evictions and no promise of resettlement.
- working in low paying jobs due to lack of skill development.

Positive impact

- Identity on the global stage with steps like adivasi haat etc.
- changing lifestyle and accomodations in modern

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society eg:- GOAL
going online as leaders.

- Diversified economy

Steps taken:
- Forest Act
- PESA Act

India has done well on this front by adopting a mixed approach of assimilation and isolation. The tribal panchsheel should be maintained while giving them the opportunity to develop by choice.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2213)

Name of Candidate	KAJOL SINGH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1083096
Center	ORS	Date	17/7/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. An effective approach to green budgeting is underpinned by strong strategic framework, tools for evidence generation and an enabling budgetary governance framework. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

हरित बजट के लिए एक प्रभावी दृष्टिकोण को सुदृढ़ रणनीतिक ढांचे, साक्ष्य निर्माण हेतु उपकरण और एक सक्षम बजटीय शासन ढांचे द्वारा सुदृढ़ता प्रदान की जाती है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Green budgeting can be defined as using the elements of the budget such as allocation of resource towards attaining the determined targets for the environment and climate. It is an important framework that accounts for the human impact on the environment.

Strategic framework + tools for evidence/ monitoring + enabling budgetary governance framework.

effective green budget.

Strategic framework

↳ clear targets for what needs to be achieved so that the requisite ministries can collaborate and achieve it.

eg:- Nationally determined targets of India

↳ targets that adhere to the local needs and not one size fits all.

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Tools for evidence generation

↳ Environmental and social impact assessment for various projects.

↳ Social audits by the communities

Enabling budgetary framework

↳ on the lines of gender budgeting

↳ adequate discussions in the parliament on greening the environment.

↳ Appropriate resource allocation

Green budgeting is an important aspect in the 21st century where the effects of climate change are more visible than previous centuries and there is need for collaborations and convergence between the various stakeholders as it is an issue that affects all.

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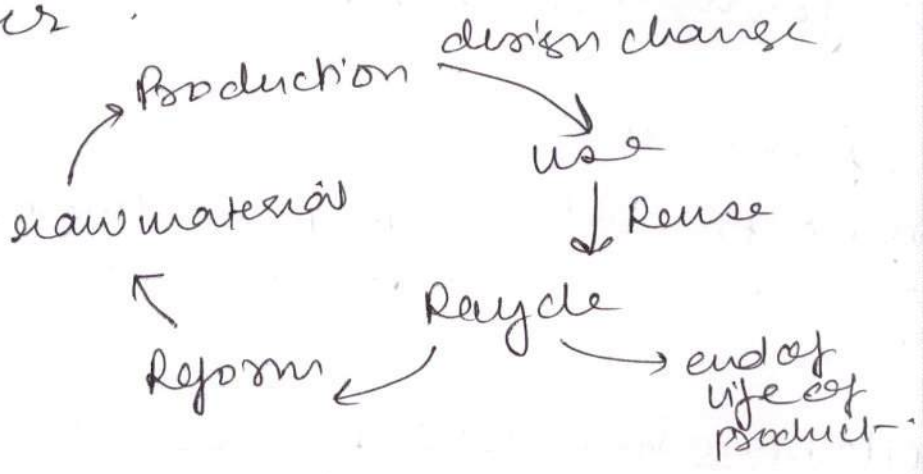
2. State the need for circular economy in India and the challenges associated with it. Also, discuss the measures that are required to build a circular economy in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था की आवश्यकता और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में एक चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Circular economy is based on the premise that minimum waste is generated by changing the designs of production and keeping the products in use longer.



Need.

① waste generation
India recycles only 20% of the waste generated and hence a lot of product is wasted which could have served as raw material for other products.

② Increasing population and simultaneous increase in stress on resources. (resource crunch)

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(8) Import dependence of India for a lot of critical elements in production of electronics which can be reused.

Challenges

- lack of technology to reform products.
- lack of awareness among masses.
- waste collection is largely an informal sector.

Way forward

- Investment in R&D to develop technologies needed for the circular economy
- Collaboration with Private sector to encourage investment and exchange of technology.
- Awareness campaigns to reduce wastage, workshops and seminars in educational institutions.

Circular economy should be adopted at a fast pace to keep up the sustainability of resource use and manage the resource crisis.

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3. The Major Port Authorities Act, 2021, seeks to grant greater autonomy and flexibility to the major ports and professionalise their governance. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

प्रमुख बंदरगाह प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 2021, प्रमुख बंदरगाहों को अधिक स्वायत्तता और लचीलापन प्रदान करने तथा उनके शासन को पेशेवर बनाने का प्रयास करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

The ~~major~~ Ports in India handle 90% of export and import by volume and 70% by value. They are the gateways to the world for Indian commodities.

Hence to enhance ease of doing business the Major port Authorities Act 2021 has been enacted to increase the autonomy and flexibility of the major port except Ennore port

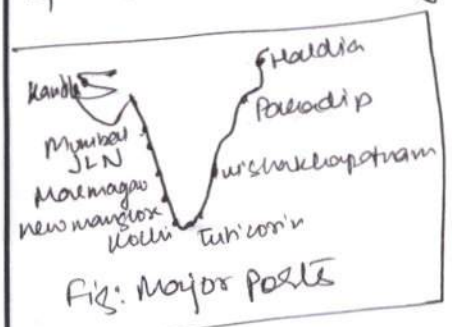

Fig: Major Ports

Features:

① It establishes a Board for the Port replacing the Trust which will have wider representation of the stakeholders.

② They are able to charge rates set by themselves for the services and facilities offered on the ports

③ They can collaborate with the private sector as per their choice

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for the development of the port and its facilities

4) They can use the CSR fund as per their wish in sectors like sanitation and hygiene which was not prevalent before.

5) They can raise funds from India and abroad for which they earlier required permission from the Trusts.

These changes were a much needed reform in the logistics sector considering the value of trade and the volume that the ports handle.

Way forward

- Audit by professional agencies to enable transparency.

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4. Analyse the need for shifting from presumptive land titling to conclusive land titling system in India. Also, highlight the hurdles in its implementation. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में अनुमानित भूमि स्वामित्व से निर्णायक भूमि स्वामित्व प्रणाली में स्थानांतरण की आवश्यकता का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके क्रियान्वयन में आने वाली बाधाओं को रेखांकित कीजिए।

India is the 7th largest country in the world but the 2nd most populous. Land is a scarce resource considering the population.

NITI Aayog had suggested the need to shift from presumptive land titling which is prevalent in India currently to conclusive land titling

Need

→ to ensure define property rights

→ land reforms can be implemented if land titles are clear eg:- land pooling to benefit from economies of scale.

→ Reduced legislation for title rights which form the majority of the pending cases in Judiciary.

→ access to credit by using mortgage. Currently it is based on the system of possessory land. Conclusive land titling will enable the govt. to

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settle the land ownership

Challenges

- Lack of requisite documentation with the people to prove their claims
- Lack of resources to go for litigation against government.
- Lack of resources and personnel with the third tier of government to undertake exercise of clearing land titles on such a large scale.

Conclusive land titling is what India needs to day as on it rests the fate of further land reforms which can enhance the productivity of land and help manage the food security issues of the nation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. What do you understand by methanol economy? Critically discuss its role in achieving India's energy security and economic prosperity. **(150 words) 10**

मेथनॉल अर्थव्यवस्था से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा और आर्थिक समृद्धि प्राप्त करने में इसकी भूमिका की समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Methanol Economy is one that is centred around the use of Methanol (CH_3OH), which is a low carbon fuel and can be used in gaseous form also. It is very less polluting and has negligible particulate matter emission.

Energy Security

- Can be used to power vehicles and reduce dependence on ~~A~~ petrol and diesel.
- Can be used as cooking fuels instead of LPG.
- Can be generated from high ash containing coal found in India.
- Can be produced from natural sources such as ~~bi~~ agricultural waste etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Economic prosperity

- reduce import dependence by mixing it with petroleum and diesel.
- Less polluting hence better living conditions for people which enhances human productivity.
- Production from farm can help in supplementing farmers income.

Challenges

Technologies available for production from coal are not suited to the high ash content of Indian coal.

Way forward

Investment in R&D to develop adequate technology for methanol production.

It is one of the nature based solutions which can be applied on a larger scale to tread towards sustainability and security.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Discuss the role of geospatial technologies in developing effective approaches for disaster risk reduction and disaster management.
(150 words) 10

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण और आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए प्रभावी दृष्टिकोण विकसित करने में भू-स्थानिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Geospatial technologies use elements like Geographical Information System, Geographical Positioning System and Remote Sensing to get data that is geo referenced and be used for multiple purpose.

Geospatial technologies in Disaster Risk Reduction

① Preparedness
↳ Sensitivity maps can be prepared and according zonation can be done.

② Prevention / Mitigation
Continuous monitoring of the areas via satellite images can help in identifying factors like glacial lakes which could overflow and cause floods.

③ ~~With~~ Response.
During a disaster, geospatial technologies can be used to identify

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the routes that are available to reach the affected area or the places where people are stranded so that priority basis help can be sent.

(9) Recovery

After a disaster has happened and the immediate relief has been provided, geospatial technologies can help in recovery and creating resilience by identifying the sensitive areas, creating buffer zones, etc.

They also aid in early warning systems and projecting the track of cyclones or floods.

Geospatial technologies is an upcoming sector but it is majorly used in post disasters situations, there is a need to increase its use in the pre disaster stages to have a comprehensive disaster management.

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7. The focus of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) needs to shift from utilization and exploitation of natural resources to conservation of natural resources. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव आकलन (EIA) का मुख्य ध्यान प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के उपयोग और दोहन से हटाकर प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण पर केंद्रित होना चाहिए। विवेचना कीजिए।

Environmental Impact Assessment is a series of steps that needs to be followed for a project to be set up in order to attain clearance for it to start.

Screening → Scoping → public consultation → Preparation of report → pass → gets approval. / fail

The focus of EIA needs to shift from utilization and exploitation of natural resources to conservation of natural resources. because.

① not all the projects require EIA, some can be overlooked as they do not cross the threshold. in terms of area or ~~finan~~ investment.

② There are too many exceptions in the recent amendment.

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(8) The reports are prepared by people selected ~~from~~ by the body that wants to get the EIA passed hence there is a conflict of interest.

(9) · They auditors donot pay attention to the sustainable manner in which the local population has been using the resources.

5) There are no follow up checks after granting approval.

Way forward

- Stringent punishment for flouting EIA norms and guidelines
- Independent authority to be set up for EIA
- adequate compensation to the local communities.
- fixed standards for projects with very few exceptions
- constant monitoring even after the approval is granted and power to revoke the clearance.

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8. What do you understand by hybrid warfare? Discuss India's preparedness in this context. **(150 words) 10**

हाइब्रिड वारफेयर से आप क्या समझते हैं? इस संदर्भ में, भारत की तैयारियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Hybrid warfare is when the conventional forms are mixed with unconventional warfare forms such that it puts the perpetrator in an advantageous position as the opposition's reactions are restricted.

India's Preparedness

- Lack of integrated command as various digital and technical issues are handled by different bodies.
- Anti satellite technology demonstrated.
- Median age of army soldiers is high which causes issues with adaptability of high technology

→ NATGRID

→ CERT-IN.

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Challenges

- low investment in creation of new technology for upgradation
- less involvement of private sector hence low investment and less exchange of knowledge.
- Data breaches eg:- Pegasus

Way forward

↳ Greater involvement of academia and private sector.
↳ Increased investment in new technologies.
↳ Data laws.

Steps like Defence startup conclave are steps in the right direction and need to be supplemented by more openness and adaptability to newer technologies to keep pace with the changing nature of warfare

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9. Discuss the challenges associated with inclusion of women in armed forces, particularly in combat roles in India. How can these challenges be addressed? **(150 words) 10**

सशस्त्र बलों, विशेष रूप से भारत में युद्धक भूमिकाओं में महिलाओं को शामिल करने से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Women form 50% of the population yet their representation in the armed forces is meager. The army has ~~least~~ less than 1% women and they are not allowed in combat roles.

Army < Airforce < ~~the~~ Navy.
Increasing order of % composition of women, which is overall less than 10% in each of the forces.

Causes for exclusion/ challenges in inclusion

(1) Patriarchal mindset, soldiers not taking orders from a woman
(2) Lack of infrastructure in rugged terrain
(3) physically considered less capable and most curriculum developed along male capabilities
(4) staying away from family for long periods of time
(5) Sexual offences have been reported in countries where women are

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inducted in combat roles also.

b) If a woman soldier ~~caught~~ is caught, it puts the army in a compromising position.

Way forward

- change the patriarchal mindset so that these soldiers can create a better generations ahead.
- Infrastructure can be built and provided
- Those women who qualify the requisite physical benchmarks should not be discriminated against.
- Women can aid in ~~the~~ adapting to the changing nature of warfare.

Women form a considerable chunk of the population and with the adequate training they are as capable as male soldiers, hence these challenges which are superficial need to be addressed as soon as possible.

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10. S. Chandrasekhar was one of the greatest scientists of the 20th century whose prolific contributions spanned across astrophysics, space and mathematics. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

एस. चंद्रशेखर 20वीं सदी के महानतम वैज्ञानिकों में से एक थे, जिनका खगोल भौतिकी (एस्ट्रोफिजिक्स), अंतरिक्ष और गणित के क्षेत्र में विपुल योगदान था। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

S Chandrasekhar was one of the greatest scientists of the 20th century born on 19th October in undivided India.

Contributions

(1) Astrophysics and space

- Chandrashekhar limit, i.e, 1.44 times the size of the sun. There kind of stars donot become white dwarf but continue to collapse and become ~~new~~ blackholes eventually.
- worked on the principles of stars and their formations for which he was awarded nobel prize in physics.
- Theoretical physics. working on the impact of suns rays on the earth etc.

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In mathematics he worked on the concepts ~~of~~ that had already been developed and used them in his theories.

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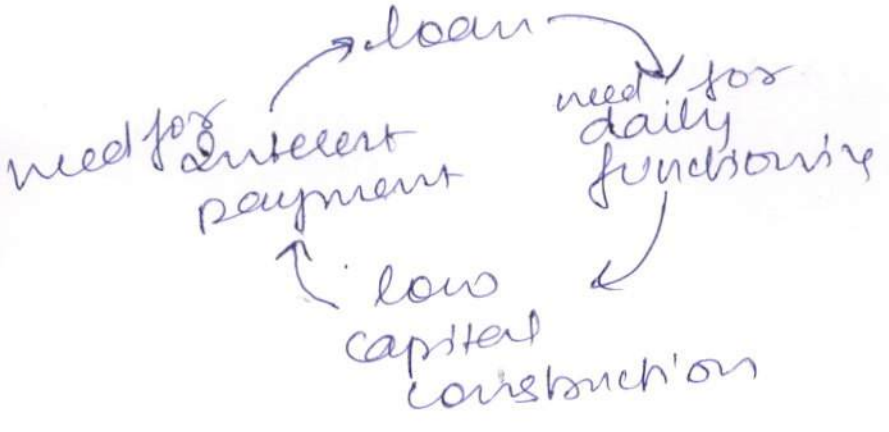
11. State finances in India present a worrying picture, with debt sustainability being a major concern. Discuss in context of the recent RBI report on state finances. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में राज्य वित्त एक चिंताजनक स्थिति प्रस्तुत करता है, जिसमें ऋण संधारणीयता एक प्रमुख चिंता का विषय है। राज्य वित्त पर आर. बी. आई. की हालिया रिपोर्ट के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

The RBI has released a report on the state of state' finances and ~~through the~~ the condition is worrisome particularly in the context of debt sustainability where the states are at 31% interest rate to capital investment ratios which was recommended to ~~by~~ be 20% by PRBM Act ~~in~~ by 2023.



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Since there would be low capital construction the chances of returns in the future are also diminished and it may lead to a debt trap situation.

Challenges

- Reduced devolution of taxes as the pool is reduced in size
- Increased cess and surcharge
- lack of compensation from low GST collection.
- People pleasing policies have increased subsidies and hiked MSP/procurement prices
→ Farm loan waivers.
- Pandemic → increased expenditure on crisis control.

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Way forward

- Need to relook the FRBM act recommendations in the light of the Pandemic.
- Better compensation from GST collection
- Public funding of development project
  eg:- UP, if you donate land in public area for hospital it can be named after you. and compensations land in low populated area.
- PPP model for monetisation of assets

Fiscal health of the states needs to be taken care of as it is the states that determine the overall functioning of the nation's financial well being.

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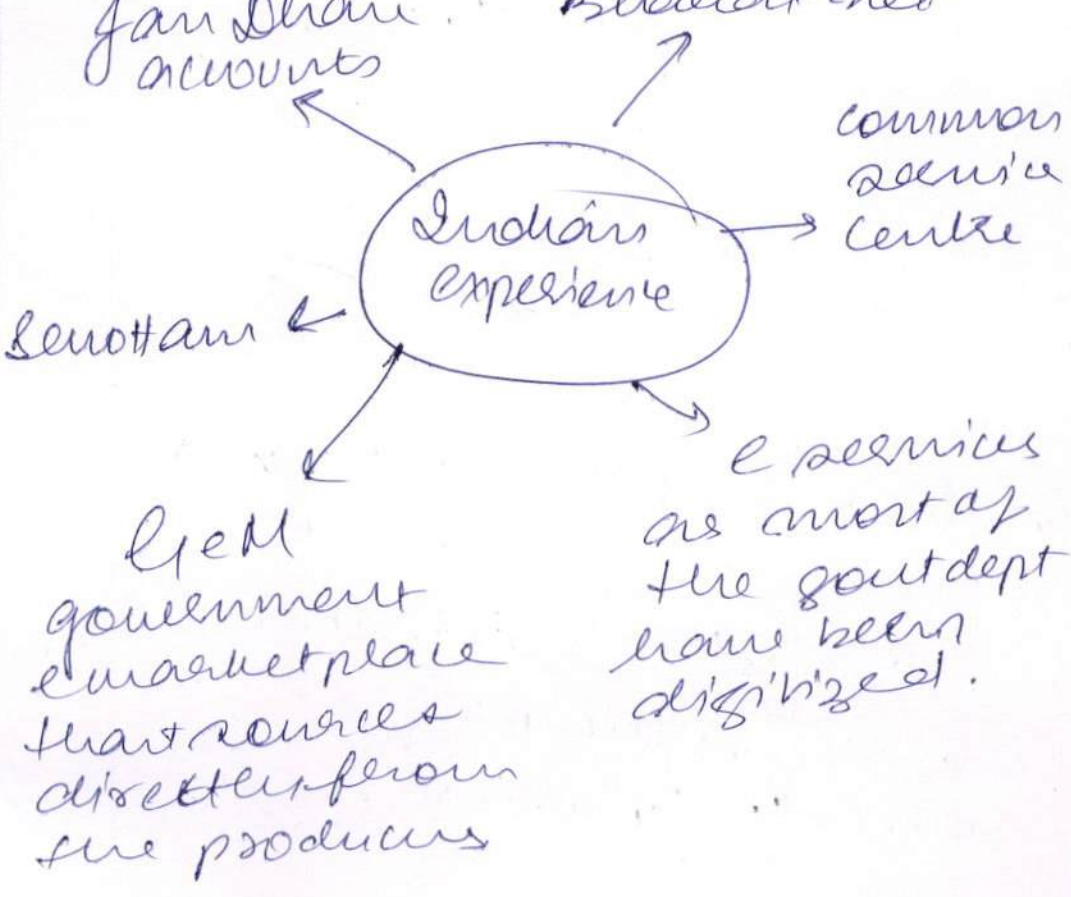
12. The Indian experience provides several lessons of an inclusive digital economy model that enables formal digital governance structure at a low cost and with easier access. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय अनुभव एक समावेशी डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था मॉडल के कई सबक प्रदान करता है जो कम लागत पर और आसान पहुंच के साथ औपचारिक डिजिटल शासन संरचना को सक्षम बनाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Inclusive digital economy model is one that leaves no one behind while enhancing the efficiency and the efficacy of the government functioning.



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Formal digital governance

→ Transparent due to digitization and RTI

→ Answerability as monitoring of application status is enabled

→ low cost
India has the lowest Internet charges.

→ easier access
as the people don't need to travel far off to get things done since it can be accessed digitally by themselves or at the CSC

Challenges

↳ Digital divide
↳ Digital illiteracy
↳ lack of infrastructure in areas that have rugged terrain etc.

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- lack of human integrity and hence mechanical governance addressal.

Way forward

↳ Human capital development
↳ Infrastructure enhancement
eg:- completing Bharat net targets

The Indian experience can serve as an example for inclusive governance and economy in the digital world ~~to~~ by providing it at a low cost and making it accessible, but there is scope for improvement which needs to be worked on

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13. Dairying is a viable livelihood option for a large section of the population. In this context, discuss the significance, challenges faced and associated government initiatives for the dairy sector in India. **(250 words) 15**

डेयरी व्यवसाय, आबादी के एक बड़े हिस्से के लिए आजीविका का एक व्यवहार्य विकल्प है। इस संदर्भ में, इसके महत्व, विद्यमान चुनौतियों और भारत में डेयरी क्षेत्र के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गयी पहलों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India is the largest producer of milk in the world and also has the largest cattle population. It is no surprise that Dairying is a viable livelihood option for a large section of the population.

Significance

→ Diversity in income
→ milk is lean seasonal crops
→ Beast of Burden.
→ Provides employment in rural areas.

Challenges

→ very low productivity in India when compared to the

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average yield as that of China or USA.

→ ~~but~~ smaller cattles.

→ Prevalent Disease such as foot and mouth disease, Brucellosis etc.

Government Initiatives

→ Gokul Gram

→ Radio tagging of cattle to reduce ~~cas~~ being cattle

→ Artificial insemination to increase productivity

→ Preservation of indigenous hardy breeds.

→ vaccination to prevent FMD etc which cuts down the production of milk drastically

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The dairy sector has great potential to double farmers income when combined with other elements like horticulture and fisheries as it provides a an alternative source of money in the face of climate change which has enhanced the variability in the production of crops.

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14. The imperative to increase farmers' income must shift to creating value chains and must not be reliant on the MSP regime and subsidy bias prevalent in the current Indian agricultural system. Examine.

(250 words) 15

किसानों की आय बढ़ाने की अनिवार्यता को मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं के सृजन से जोड़ा जाना चाहिए और इसे वर्तमान भारतीय कृषि प्रणाली में प्रचलित एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था एवं पूर्वाग्रहयुक्त सब्सिडी पर कतई निर्भर नहीं होना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The aim to double farmer's income is a magnanimous one and can be attained by diversification

why not be reliant on MSP and Subsidy ?

↳ burden on the finances of state

↳ indiscriminate water use

↳ monocropping

↳ only crops with high MSP are grown which might not suit the agroclimatic region.

↳ Excess buffer stock due to collection of food grains under MSP.

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Why shift to creating value chains?

(1) Diversified source of income by horticulture, dairy etc.

(2) Cold storage
↳ money for cost
↳ less post harvest wastage

(3) Partnership with firms such that they have a regular source of income and not market dependent

(4) Farmer producer organization (FPO) to have greater access to credit and economics of scale.

5) greater security of income.

Challenges
- lack of cold storage facilities as if present only for one crop hence lay vacant for half year.
- lack of awareness.

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← Land reforms not successful due to unclear land titles.

Measures taken

⇒ SAMPADA food parks.
⇒ Kisan rail
⇒ Mobile cold storage
⇒ Promotion of FPO.

Value chains need to be carried into by the farmers considering the globalization pace if they want to come out stronger in the market and get the adequate price for their produce.

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15. What are the challenges in ensuring sustainable river management in urban areas? Highlight the remedial measures that can be taken for river management with a special focus on the recently launched River Cities Alliance. **(250 words) 15**

शहरी क्षेत्रों में संधारणीय नदी प्रबंधन को सुनिश्चित करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियाँ विद्यमान हैं? हाल ही में प्रारंभ रिवर सिटीज एलायंस पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए नदी प्रबंधन के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपचारात्मक उपायों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Sustainable river management means the entire river basin is engaged in sustainable use of the water with conservation as well.

Challenges

- Discharge of effluents from factories and drains
→ landfills
→ Religious practices such as idol immersion etc.
→ Percolation of chemicals from ground into the ground water and in the river system
→ lack of ground that is not concretized to ensure ground

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water recharge
↳ low sewage treatment

The River cities Alliance has been launched for those cities on the river banks such that they can cooperate and enhance the efforts to manage the river system by learning from best practices.

Remedies

- water front development on the river banks so that it attracts tourist and is mandated to be kept clean
- afforestations near the river banks so that the water is able to percolate down and recharge the ground water while filtering it

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Miyawaki technique.
- identify point sources of pollution so that they can be remedied.
- Sewage treatment plants so that direct waste water is not disposed in the rivers.

Rivers have been the cradles of civilization since a long time and will continue to be so provided they are maintained. Else we also have instances like the Indus valley civilization ~~where~~ where the lack of water lead to its decline.

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16. Haphazard growth and poor management make the Indian cities the locus of disasters, both large and small. Comment. Also, discuss the current gaps in policies in addressing these challenges. **(250 words) 15**

अव्यवस्थित विकास तथा निम्न स्तरीय प्रबंधन ने बड़े और छोटे दोनों प्रकार के भारतीय शहरों को आपदाओं का केंद्र बना दिया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने में नीतियों में विद्यमान वर्तमान अंतराल पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Nearly 31% of the population lives in urban areas in India and this number is only set to increase in the future.

The urbanization has not been planned but rather haphazard which is evident by the cropping up of slums and squatter settlements in various pockets of cities.

Cities as locus of disaster due to hap hazard growth and poor management

① Pandemics as was seen in the case of corona where the major metro politian

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either were the hub of contamination zones.

2) Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya etc with the advent of rainy seasons due to stagnant waters as the drains are not desilted timely.

3) heat waves due to enhanced concretization creating the urban heat island

4) Pollution due to vehicular emission deteriorates the air quality and causes diseases like asthma and tuberculosis

5) Poor management and lack of building protocols lead to haphazard construction which eventually collapses taking a toll on the human lives.

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Gaps in policies

↳ uncontrolled migration to urban areas due to lack of employment opportunities in villages.

↳ not enough infrastructure to absorb the immigrants.

↳ lack of funds with the municipalities to ensure regular fogging and desilting of drains.

↳ Informal economy that engages majority of migrant hence they stay despite in human conditions.

Way forward

→ Employment generation to control migration

→ Devolution of funds to local governments

→ formalization of workforce.

→ Slum rehabilitation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Discuss the extent of the problem of narco-terrorism in India. What measures have been taken by the government to counter and control this problem? **(250 words) 15**

भारत में नार्को-आतंकवाद की समस्या के प्रसार पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या से निपटने और नियंत्रित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Narco terrorism is when there is a nexus between the narcotics suppliers and the terrorist groups ~~and~~ who help in smuggling and trafficking of these substances and use the money generated from these activities as the source of financing terrorism.

Extent of narco terrorism in India

↳ Insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir

↳ unrest in Punjab

↳ North east India greatly affected by narcotics abuse due to porous borders.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Lying between the golden crescent on the west and the golden triangle on the east, India is the middle ground for trafficking of drugs and substance abuse.

Measures taken

→ Enforcement directorate
→ Narcotics control Bureau
→ Psychotropic substances act
→ Rehabilitation facilities for those affected by drug abuse
→ Awareness generation programmes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Stricter border controls.

~~→ use of~~

<u>way forward</u>

- use and engagement of digital technologies to identify rackets using dark web for smuggling of drugs.
- Enhancing the capabilities of the existing agencies with greater convergence of functions.
- Campaigns among youth to about the ill effect of drug abuse.

Narcoterrorism is one of the aspects that threatens the Internal security of India and has both internal and external agents hence this nexus needs to broken to ensure stability on the Indian soil.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The dark web can be an ideal platform for several criminal and terrorist activities. Discuss with examples. Also, suggest measures to tackle the misuse of dark web. **(250 words) 15**

डार्क वेब कई आपराधिक और आतंकवादी गतिविधियों के लिए एक आदर्श मंच हो सकता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, डार्क वेब के दुरुपयोग से निपटने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

The web that all of us can access is just the tip of the iceberg and the dark web underneath forms a major part of what stays hidden. It requires a special software to access it.

Misuse of dark web

- Anonymous and secretive hence several criminal and terrorist activities take place here.
- ISIS uses it to radicalise the youth in India as per government reports
- Breaching personal information and selling it on the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

dark web as a data base eg:- Dominos.

- Illegal goods such as drugs are bought and sold on the dark web due to difficulty in tracing.

- human trafficking.

- Use of cryptocurrency further adds another layer to the anonymity and untraceability of those who use the dark web

- Parallel economy due to money laundering using NFT.

Measures:

- Generate awareness about the dark web among the law enforcement agencies

- Research and development in cyber criminal activities
eg:- Kerala cyber Dome Project.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Enhancing the capabilities of the enforcement agencies to keep pace with the fast changing technologies.

- Awareness among the masses so that they can report if they find suspicious content.

Digital empowerment is necessary but it also opens the pandora's box to a lot of other things and hence an individual needs to be vigilant of what he/she comes across and has access to.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. What is catalysis? Highlight the characteristics of catalysts. Also, elaborate why catalytic reactions are important for human beings. **(250 words) 15**
उत्प्रेरण क्या है? उत्प्रेरकों की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए कि मानव के लिए उत्प्रेरकी अभिक्रियाएं क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

Catalysis is a chemical reaction in which a catalyst is added other than the acid and base which enhances the pace of reaction.

Characteristics of catalyst

- Does not undergo change in form or volume during the course of reaction
- Only increases the pace of reactions cannot initiate a reaction.
- Does not react with the other elements itself.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Importance for humans

(1) Metallurgy/commercial.
↳ used to make metals that are used in daily life

(2) Organic reactions
such as those that occur inside our bodies like breaking down of complex sugars.

(3) Food processing
hydrogenation of foods to increase shelf life.

(4) Air purification eg: Platinum

Challenges

Metallic catalyst are very expensive and scarcely available.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The discovery of bio catalyst can help in increasing the production at a cheaper rate when compared to the metallic catalysts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Electric mobility offers solutions to the problems associated with climate change, growing fuel prices, and urban transportation issues. Discuss in the context of India. **(250 words) 15**

इलेक्ट्रिक मोबिलिटी जलवायु परिवर्तन, ईंधन की बढ़ती कीमतों और शहरी परिवहन के मुद्दों से जुड़ी समस्याओं का समाधान प्रदान करती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Electric mobility alludes to the use of electricity as the means to power vehicles and automobiles instead of the regular fuels like petroleum & diesel that require an internal combustion engine.

Solution to climate change

- Electric cars and buses have almost nil particulate waste generation
- no dangerous gases such as NO_x, SO_x are released.
- Renewables sources of electricity production whose traditionally polluting agents are not used.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Solution to growing fuel prices

→ Reduce import dependence.

→ higher efficiency hence higher performance.

→ Diversified fuel basket hence more energy security.

Solutions to urban transportation issues

- can be used in public transport like buses.
- doesnot create as much noise ~~abt~~ as there is no engine under the hood.
- non polluting, doesnot create urban heat dome

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

- Lack of adequate charging infrastructure.
- Recent shift from BS IV to BS VI hence low enthusiasm among producers to develop electric cars.
- Expensive not affordable by all.
- Maintenance requires specialized training, lack of skilled work force.

Way forward

- Invest in R&D to make it accessible to all at affordable price
- Charging infrastructure in non metropolitan areas.
- Skill enhancement and develop human capital.